REMARKS

The specification is amended above to insert a reference to related cases.

The requested amendments correct typographical errors.

No amendment of inventorship is necessitated by these amendments.

A mark-up showing the requested changes is attached.

Early allowance of the claims is requested. Should the Examiner believe that a conference with applicants' attorney would advance prosecution of this application, the Examiner is respectfully invited to call applicants' attorney.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: August 16, 2002

(847)383-3372
(847)383-3391

Mark Chao, Ph.D., Reg. No. 37,293
Elaine M. Ramesh, Ph.D., Reg. No. 43032
Attorney for Applicants
Customer No. 23115

Takeda Pharmaceuticals North America, Inc.
Intellectual Property Department
Suite 500, 475 Half Day Road
Lincolnshire, IL 60069 USA

MARK-UP Showing Changes Made

2) On Page 11 please substitute the paragraph of lines 5-10 with the following:

--R^3 is (i) a halogen atom, (ii) a carbamoyl group, (iii) a sulfamoyl group which may be substituted by one or two members selected from the group consisting of C_{1-6} alkyl and C_{3-6} cycloalkyl at N-atoms, **(iv)** a cyclic aminosulfonyl group selected from Group 20, **(v)** a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group or **(vi)** a C_{3-6} cycloalkyl sulfonyl group; --

3) On Page 14-15, please substitute the paragraph starting on page 14 at line 16 with:

--Examples of the hydrocarbon group(s) in the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" are those similar to the "hydrocarbon group" of the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted", which is represented by R^1. Among these substituents, a C_{1-6} alkyl group, a C_{3-8} cycloalkyl group, a C_{6-14} aryl group are preferred. These examples may include the substituents as mentioned above for R^1. Examples of the substituents in the "hydrocarbon group which may be substituted" include, for example, a lower alkoxy group (e.g., a C_{1-6} alkoxy group such as methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, etc.), a halogen atom (e.g., fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine etc.), a lower alkyl group (e.g., a C_{1-6} alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, etc.), a lower **[alkynyl] alkenyl** group (e.g., a C_{1-4} **[alkynyl] alkenyl** group such as vinyl, 1-propenyl, 2-propenyl, isopropenyl, butenyl, isobutenyl, etc.), an amino group, a hydroxy group, a cyano group, an amidino group etc. The hydrocarbon in "hydrocarbon which may be substituted" may have 1 to 3 substituent(s) as described above at any possible position.--

4) On Page 19, please substitute the paragraph starting at line 14 with:

--The "N,N-di-substituted carbamoyl group" is a carbamoyl group having two substituents on the nitrogen atom. Examples of one of the substituents include the same as those of the above described "N-mono-substituted carbamoyl group" and examples of the other substituent include e.g. a lower alkyl group (e.g., a C_{1-6} alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, t-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, etc.), a C_{3-6} cycloalkyl group (e.g., cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, etc.), a C_{7-10} aralkyl group (e.g., benzyl, phenethyl, etc., preferably phenyl-C_{1-4} alkyl group, etc.), etc. In addition, two substituents of the "N,N-di-substituted carbamoyl group" may

form a cyclic amino**carbonyl** group together with a nitrogen atom. Examples of said cyclic aminocarbonyl group include, e.g., 3 to 8-membered (preferably 5 or 6-membered) cyclic aminocarbonyl group such as 1-azetidinylcarbonyl, 1-pyrrolidinylcarbonyl, 1-piperidinylcarbonyl, 4-morpholinylcarbonyl, 1-piperazinylcarbonyl and 1-piperazinylcarbonyl which may have a lower alkyl group (e.g., a C_{1-6} alkyl group such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, t-butyl, pentyl, hexyl, etc.), an aralkyl group (e.g., a C_{7-10} aralkyl group such as benzyl, phenethyl, etc.), an aryl group (e.g., a C_{6-10} aryl group such as phenyl, 1-naphthyl, 2-naphthyl, etc.), etc. at the 4-position.--

5) On Page 22, please substitute the paragraph starting at line 1 with:

-- cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, cyclooctyl, cyclononyl, etc., and a fused ring such as 1-indanyl, 2-indanyl, etc. Examples of the "cycloalkenyl group" include, for example, a C_{3-6} cycloalkenyl group such as 2-cyclopenten-1-yl, 3-cyclopenten-1-yl, 2-cyclohexen-1-yl, 3-cyclohexen-1-yl, 1-cyclobuten-1-yl, 1-cyclopenten-1-yl, etc. Examples of the "cycloalkanedienyl group" include, for example, a C_{4-6} cycloalkanedienyl group such as 2,4-cyclopentanedien-1-yl, 2,4-cyclohexanedien-1-yl, 2,5-cyclohexanedien-1-yl, etc. In particular, a C_{3-8} **[cyrloalkyl] cycloalkyl** is preferable.--

6) On Page 22, please substitute the paragraph starting at line 30 with:

--The "carbamoyl group which may be substituted", "**[fulfamoyl] sulfamoyl** group which may be substituted" and "acyl group derived from a sulfonic acid" represented by R^3 are those similar to the "carbamoyl group which may be substituted", "**[fulfamoyl] sulfamoyl** group which may be substituted" and "acyl group derived from a sulfonic acid", which are represented by R^1.--

IN THE CLAIMS

Please substitute the following Claim 16 for claim 16 as filed:

16. (AMENDED) The compound as claimed in claim 12, wherein R^1 is a phenyl group which may be substituted by a halogen atom or a C_{1-3} alkyl;
R^2 is a phenyl group which may be substituted by halogen atom or methyl(s);

R^3 is (i) a halogen atom, (ii) a carbamoyl group, (iii) a sulfamoyl group which may be substituted by one or two members selected C_{1-6} alkyl and C_{3-6} cycloalkyl at N-atoms, **(iv)** a cyclic aminosulfonyl group selected from Group 20, **(v)** a C_{1-6} alkylsulfonyl group or **(vi)** a C_{3-6} cycloalkyl sulfonyl group;

R^4 is a hydrogen atom;

n is 0; and

p is 0 or 1.